

# Communists in Portugal open fire on rioters

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## General tries to heal Army split in north

General Otelio de Carvalho, a member of the ruling triumvirate, arrived in Oporto today after another night of rioting saw besieged Communists firing on demonstrators. General Otelio de Carvalho, one of the ruling triumvirate, visited Oporto to discuss military discipline. A new Government is to be sworn in today.



After his release, Mr Stebbins, the American Consul in Kuala Lumpur, is embraced by his wife.

## Japanese gunmen head for Libya

From Hugh Mabbett  
Kuala Lumpur, Aug 7  
A Japanese Air Lines DC8 aircraft left Kuala Lumpur airport early this evening with 10 Japanese guerrillas heading for refuge in Libya. A crew of nine and two Japanese and two Malaysian hostages were also on board. Fifteen other hostages were released minutes before the aircraft took off.

## Mrs Gandhi takes full powers

From Edward Cody,  
the Associated Press correspondent,  
who yesterday was given  
24 hours to leave India  
Delhi, Aug 7  
Mrs Gandhi had the Indian Constitution amended today to end the courts' power to rule on her conviction of electoral abuses and her authoritarian emergency decrees.

## Treasury delay over cash limits criticized

By Tim Congdon  
Economics Staff  
Strong criticism of the Treasury's approach to the introduction of cash limits is contained in the twelfth report of the House of Commons Expenditure Committee, published yesterday. The committee is particularly disturbed at the slowness with which the Treasury is preparing the limits.

## Policy of state aid for ailing companies suffers sharp reversal

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, gave a clear signal to British manufacturers yesterday that the policy of his predecessor, Mr Wedgwood Benn, of doling out government aid in apparently limitless quantities to ailing companies is being sharply reversed.

## The Queen's Silver Jubilee to be celebrated

By a Staff Reporter  
The Queen's Silver Jubilee is to be celebrated in the summer of 1977, Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, announced yesterday. In a parliamentary written reply, he stated: "The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve a recommendation of the Prime Minister that the twenty-fifth anniversary of her accession to the throne should be celebrated during the summer of 1977. The Government are considering how the occasion might most appropriately be marked in compliance with the Queen's expressed wish that undue expenditure should be avoided. Details of the programme will be announced nearer the time."

## University building plans cut by half

By Tim Devlin  
Education Correspondent  
The building programme for universities in England and Wales has been cut by half that of the current year. The allocation, which was announced by Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, in a parliamentary written reply yesterday, is a drastic reduction.

## Government pledge to end tied cottages

By David Leigh  
The Government plans to abolish tied cottages on farms and give 70,000 farmworkers the protection of the Rent Acts against eviction. The controversial proposal, unveiled yesterday in a "consultative document", is accompanied by a suggestion, as predicted in *The Times*, that local authorities should adopt a licensing system under which they would have to rehouse farm cottagers in certain circumstances.



Melchett: in the chair.

## Official body to review pop festival policies

By Arts Reporter  
The Government has ordered a review of public policy on pop festivals, including "Coc" festivals of the one to take place at Wexham near Swindon, later this year.

## London has its hottest August day

By a Staff Reporter  
London had its hottest August day since records began in 1940, when the temperature yesterday reached 32.3°C (90°F).

## Pound at new low

The pound fell to another all-time low against the dollar yesterday. It closed at \$2.1055, more than 2 cents down from Wednesday's closing rate of \$2.1275. The decline has been continuous for a fortnight and most dealers see no immediate relief.

## Talks on Rhodesia

Bishop Muzorewa, president of the African National Council, left London last night, "encouraged by the helpful British attitude" towards Rhodesian constitutional discussions.

## Pension plan delay

The Government's earnings-related pension scheme is to be implemented in April, 1978, a year later than hoped, because the occupational pension industry wants more time to prepare for it.

## Arson at Shell depot

A fire which caused an estimated £500,000 damage at the Shell petrol depot in Mexborough yesterday was the result of arson, the Yorkshire police announced.

## US wholesale prices up

Wholesale prices in the United States rose by 1.2 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis in July after a 0.3 per cent increase in June. The latest rise is the largest since last November.

## Yard chief's pledge on ousting squatters

Owners of furnished houses were given an assurance yesterday by Sir Robert Mark, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, that the police would not hesitate to help them to get rid of illegal squatters. He said he was making his statement to "relieve any ill-founded public anxiety resulting from press publicity".

Sport proposals: A White Paper on sport and recreation says that no additional government resources are available.

Ulster denial: Allegations that troops were ordered not to arrest an IRA leader were denied in the Commons.

Traffic study: A study of traffic trends indicates that the number of vehicles in Britain at the end of the century may be several million lower than predicted.

School injuries: A report in *Where* magazine says that more than 120,000 children are injured in schools in England and Wales each year.

France: Sons of Muslim soldiers who fought for France in Algeria kidnap four Algerian workers in a hostel.

Peking: American senators visit clears the air for one by President Ford to China later this year.

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## On other pages

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David Leigh looks at the latest move to unite tied cottages. Dr. Tom Smith asks when does a heavy drinker now he is an alcoholic.  
Leader page 13  
Letters: On workers in the boardroom from Mr E. J. Cline and Mr J. Chalmers; on appointments to benefices from Prebendary Henry Cooper.  
Leading articles: India's autocracy; Court Line; Tied cottages.  
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David Robinson on new films in London: Irving Wadell on *England and the Sea*; on concert notices by Stanley Sadie and Alan Blyth.  
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Golf: Two Americans lead in women's Open championship. (Text: John Woodcock)  
Business, page 15  
The FT index rose 1.9 to 277.5.  
Financial: For: Shell gains from firmer prices; falling on the Trust House Forte dividend; substantial support for Butchison.  
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## Resignation of Scottish junior minister

By Our Political Staff  
Lord Kirkhill is to be Minister of State at the Scottish Office in succession to Lord Hughes, who has resigned with effect from today, the start of the parliamentary summer recess.  
Lord Hughes, who is 64, has told the Prime Minister that when he took the job he indicated that he wished to serve for a limited period, perhaps a year. That had become nearly 18 months, and the start of the recess was a suitable time for a new Scottish minister to take over.  
Mr Wilson said Lord Hughes had served at the Scottish Office during the span of four separate Administrations, and had carried much of the burden of Scottish legislation in the Lords.  
The Prime Minister left London last night for a short holiday in the Isles of Scilly.

## Simon Elwes dies

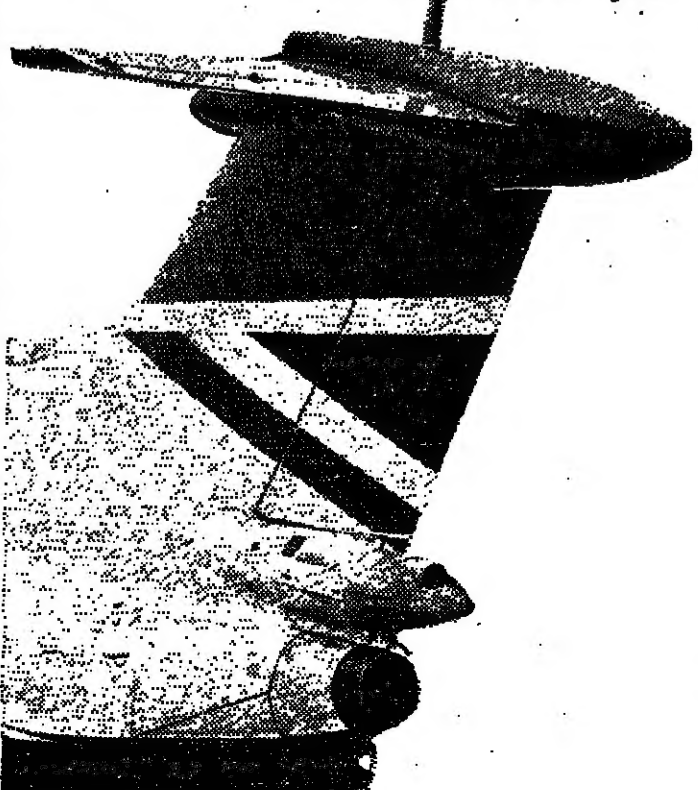
Mr Simon Elwes, the portrait painter, died on Wednesday, aged 73, after a long illness. Mr Elwes, who also painted flowers and landscapes, had been a member of the Royal Academy since 1956.

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## HOME NEWS

## Start of government pension scheme delayed until 1978

By Pat Healy

Social Services Correspondent

The Government's earnings-related pension scheme will be implemented in April, 1978, a year later than hoped. But it was the "earliest practicable date" Mrs. Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday after the Social Security Pensions Act, 1975, had received Royal Assent.

Implementation will be delayed mainly because the occupational pension industry wants more time for preparations.

The later date has been set because more occupational schemes are likely to contract out of the state scheme as a result.

The scheme will introduce full earnings-related pensions in return for earnings-related contributions of 61 per cent of an employee's earnings up to a limit in present terms of £81 a week. Employers will pay 10 per cent where they are not contracted out. The scheme will have a 20-year maturity period so that fully earnings-related state pensions will be paid from 1998.

Pension rights will build up under the scheme from the beginning. A single person earning £30 a week who retires five years after the scheme starts

would be entitled to a state pension of £12.75 in today's terms, compared with the present one of £11.60.

The maximum pension under the scheme will be £29 a week. Because the scheme introduced equal rights and responsibilities for women, a married couple could have a total maximum pension of £58 a week, compared with £21.20 now.

The scheme will end the option of married women and some widows to pay a reduced contribution. But for women who have already opted out when the scheme begins, reduced contributions will continue unless they decide to pay the full rate or they have a break from work for two tax years or longer.

Older women would benefit by acquiring new pension rights and would become entitled to the state rate of unemployment and sickness benefit as other contributors.

Mrs. Castle hopes that employers, unions and the pension industry will hold early discussions. Of the 11 million employees now in occupational schemes, about 7,500,000 are in schemes that would need only minor adjustments to meet the requirements of the Act.

## Law to ban political pressure on press urged

By Our Legal Correspondent

Consideration of a new law to safeguard the contents of newspapers from political pressure is urged by a committee of the Society of Conservative Lawyers in a report published today.

It seeks to prohibit agreements "to act in concert to withhold or withdraw labour, services, or materials as a means of inducing or threatening to induce a newspaper to publish or not to publish material of political content."

Such legislation is needed, the report says, because of recent events involving the closure of shop principle. It was now desirable to remove from the ordinary cut and thrust of industrial relations political pressure designed to influence the form or content of publications.

The report of the committee, which was chaired by Mr. Alan Campbell, QC, has been sent to the Royal Commission on the Press.

In general the committee thinks that "the individual is already sufficiently protected and the press sufficiently fettered." It would be undesirable to introduce any statute to protect the privacy of newsworthy individuals from pestering by members of the press.

The report says: "We think that such legislation would render investigatory journalism a great deal more difficult. Although there might be cases where an individual would profit from such legislation, the loss to the public could be considerable."

The committee recommends that the Press Council should formulate a code of conduct regulating the activities of journalists where intrusions into privacy might be involved, and that it should be empowered to entertain complaints from persons who maintain that their privacy was wrongfully invaded.

It adds: "We hope that editors and journalists will complain to the Press Council whenever their legitimate activities are being hindered by the acts of others. We hope that the Press Council will not hesitate to investigate such complaints and will report its findings."

A Free Press (Society of Conservative Lawyers, 5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, WC2).

## Yard chief gives pledge on ejecting illegal squatters

By Tana Geddes

Sir Robert Mark, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, assured owners of furnished homes yesterday that the police would not hesitate to help them to get rid of illegal squatters.

In a statement, he said: "In order to relieve any ill-founded public anxiety resulting from recent press publicity about squatting, I wish it to be known that the Metropolitan Police will have no hesitation in assisting the lawful occupiers of furnished accommodation to eject anyone in unauthorized occupation of it."

Scotland Yard said the commissioner's statement was not a new departure but a reaffirmation of existing policy. It came after a letter to *The Times* on Wednesday by Mr. Ernest Lane, solicitor to the Metropolitan Police. In it he referred to the "general memorandum" on police powers in relation to squatters, which had been issued to the Metropolitan Police.

In his letter, Mr. Lane said the memorandum drew the attention of the police to the fact that simple trespass was not a crime, and that a warrant of possession by a county court

did not impose a statutory duty on the police. The police should therefore "act only as circumstances require with a view to preventing a breach of the peace."

When a writ was issued out of the High Court the officers of the court were entitled to police protection, the memorandum added.

It referred to the 1973 Court of Appeal ruling in the case of *McPhail v. Persons Unknown*, which held that landlords were entitled to eject squatters. But it added that the landlord's taking the law into his own hands was not a course to be recommended.

The memorandum made it quite clear to the police, Mr. Lane said, that "a person in actual possession of property, however temporarily, may resist its removal lawfully to eject a trespasser, but that a landlord or the owner of empty property should have recourse to the courts of law."

Sir Robert's statement that the police would have no hesitation in assisting lawful occupiers in ejecting squatters from their homes would seem to go beyond guidelines on police assistance in the general memorandum. In the past the police

have been reluctant to interfere in what is a civil dispute. Sir Robert did not clarify his statement yesterday.

Some light is thrown on Sir Robert's meaning in an article published today in *The Job*, the newspaper of the Metropolitan Police.

In it Mr. Lane and Commander William Fleming of the A8 Division (Public Order) are quoted as saying that the police would help anyone who had just come back from holiday to evict squatters who had moved into his home while he was away.

The public concern about the increase in squatting had led to the difficulties of law enforcement being greatly exaggerated, the article said. It had caused confusion and misunderstanding among some lawyers and squatters.

Some lawyers and squatters were claiming that under the Forfeiture Act of 1981 squatters "in possession" of premises could not legally be evicted by the owner. That was not so, Mr. Lane said, as the Court of Appeal had made clear in its ruling in 1973 in the *McPhail* case.

After that judgment a directive to the Metropolitan Police had been sent out by A8 in

which a clear distinction was made between a house whose owners had just gone away for a short time and one that had been left empty for months.

There is no distinction in law, but there is a distinction in fact, so far as the police are concerned," Mr. Lane is quoted as saying.

If the house had stood unoccupied for any length of time the police would advise the owner to seek a civil remedy through the courts, Mr. Lane said. He recommended that anyone who had squatters who refused to leave should apply for a High Court writ rather than a county court order. Under a High Court writ the police were required to assist the court officers to regain possession of the property.

Commander Fleming said that in assisting a house owner to eject squatters whom he found on his return from holiday, the police would not legally be acting "in the execution of their duties." Such an intervention would be in the role of a private person aiding the lawful occupier, he said.

Mr. Howard Levenson, of the National Council for the Civil Liberties, said yesterday that Sir Robert's statement created

a very dangerous situation. The police would have to decide on the spot who the lawful occupier was, if the premises were really furnished and whether they were normally for residential use.

Sir Eugene Melville, director general of the British Property Federation, which represents about 50,000 landlords, gave Sir Robert a warm welcome to his statement, but referred to the difficulty of the police in identifying the lawful occupier.

Court picketed: Demonstrators picketing the Law Courts in London yesterday as the GLC took preliminary steps to evict squatters occupying council-owned flats in Regent Avenue, Maida Vale (The Press Association reports).

The case, in which the council seeks possession orders on 17 properties occupied by about 200 squatters, came on for a 30-minute private hearing before a High Court judge, who deals with procedural matters.

Master Chamberlain adjourned the case to August 20, when a judge will decide whether the council can evict the squatters during the law vacation, which lasts until the end of September.

## Club for NCOs forced to close after 57 years

The Chevrons Club, home for non-commissioned officers from all over the world, is to close next month because the Armed Forces have called in a loan of £81,000.

The club was founded in 1918 and the present premises in Dorset Square, Westminster, were opened after the Second World War. It ran into financial difficulties five years ago and the Armed Forces offered a loan from their non-public funds with the frehold of the five-house site as security. Mr. Edward Terrell, QC, the Chevrons Club chairman, said yesterday.

Mr Terrell recently received

a letter from General Sir Richard Ward, of the Principal Personnel Officers' Committee, which advises on the use of non-public funds, demanding repayment of the loan by next April.

"The general says they feel that the interests of the Armed Forces can best be served by the existence of a single club in London—that is, the Union Jack Club, which is for ranks," Mr. Terrell said. He added:

"The club was always viable until five years ago. Since then it has been a battle against inflation. We do not feel that our members can afford to pay more."

The committee recommends that the Press Council should formulate a code of conduct regulating the activities of journalists where intrusions into privacy might be involved, and that it should be empowered to entertain complaints from persons who maintain that their privacy was wrongfully invaded.

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Crime reconstructed: A policeman taking part in the reconstruction of the events leading to the stabbing of a girl in a London commuter

train walking along the platform at Tulse Hill station yesterday, where Miss Wendy Hall, aged 17, staggered wounded from a railway carriage a week ago.

## Strip jury is told: 'You set country's standards'

The jury hearing the case against two men who allowed male strip shows at their home were told by the judge at Bournemouth Crown Court yesterday: "You are in the front line. You are setting the standards to our country in the way you must decide what is in the best interests of our country."

Judge Pennant said there were some people who took the view that all sex was natural and there was nothing wrong with nature.

"You may think there are differences between men and animals, at least for people who want to belong to a civilised country. For one thing, animals do not exhibit their sexual organs deliberately."

Mr. John Fori, a former policeman, and Gareth York, co-owners of the Speightbury Manor Hotel in Bournemouth, Dorset, are accused of keeping a disorderly house. In his summing-up yesterday, the judge said that if such a show was allowed at Speightbury it would be all right elsewhere.

"The consideration of such shows on family life," he added, "approach it as ordinary, reasonable people. Put any prejudice out of your mind. What would ordinary people think?"

Earlier, Mr. Roger Backhouse, for the defence, said that women who went to see the male strippers came away refreshed and happy "and no doubt better wives and mothers." The show enabled the women to get away from their families and relax.

Mrs. Joy Smith, of Moreland Crescent, Poole, said the striptease was "quite a laugh."

The court has been told that two policemen were in the audience when a stripper dressed as a Viking removed all his clothes except a blagging helmet. He was alleged to have walked through his audience inviting women to take off his clothes.

The jury is expected to give its verdict today.

## Cash curb warning in sport White Paper

By a Staff Reporter

Centres of sporting excellence at universities and colleges, priority in grant-aid for development of regional councils for sport and recreation are proposed in a White Paper on Sport and Recreation published yesterday.

But it says that no additional government resources will be made available now and that local authorities will probably be obliged to spend less on those services in the next few years.

In present circumstances it would be unrealistic to issue a statement that the Government's policies and intentions for sport and recreation will be inhibited by our present economic difficulties," it says.

While the Government accepts that recreation should be regarded as "one of the community's everyday needs," the paper says that it would be wrong to exempt recreation from whatever financial constraints are necessary to impose in the light of the developing economic situation.

That meant that local authorities should employ what limited resources they had in the most cost-effective way. "Tightening of financial controls, use of existing facilities, a clear order of priorities were needed."

The paper suggests the establishment of centres of sporting excellence based on the physical education departments of universities and colleges to provide for selected young athletes. The Government is also considering the possibility of commercial sponsors for established athletes to enable them to devote more time to sport.

Recreational priority areas should also be defined, the paper states. They would be inner urban areas where recreation facilities were associated with other forms of social and environmental deprivation. They would be given highest priority, within the available resources, for grant-aid for sports and recreational projects.

The areas should be defined by the new regional councils for sport and recreation, which will replace the existing regional sports councils. Their functions will be closely modelled on those of the old councils, but as well as advising the Sports Council on broad regional priorities for grant-aid they will also advise the Countryside Commission.

Other changes outlined include the appointment of Sir Robin Brook as substantive chairman of the Sports Council, which is to be retained in future. It will have seven of its places reserved for members of the Central Council for Physical Recreation.

Voluntary clubs are also to be given incentives to offer facilities to the community and local authorities will be encouraged to ensure that all their facilities are used to the full.

Sir Robin Brook welcomed the paper as a policy statement. But he said: "Policy alone is not enough. There must be adequate resources."

"Even in the present economic climate we feel that local authorities should be given the duty of providing adequate recreational facilities sooner rather than later. Sport and recreation should be considered alongside housing and health and not rated as an optional extra—something that is promoted when the time is right. The time is now."

The White Paper (Cmd 6200, Stationery Office, 32p).

## Man trapped in wire four days

Mr. Donald Wilson, aged 56, a retired businessman, was seriously ill in hospital with pneumonia yesterday after being trapped in barbed wire for four days near Devon.

He left the residential guest house in which he lives

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## Traffic in the 1990s may be lighter than has been predicted

By Michael Bailey

Transport Correspondent

The number of vehicles in Britain on which the road programme and other transport plans are based, will be far smaller in the 1990s than officially forecast if recent economic trends continue.

According to an authoritative study carried out privately for *The Times* vehicle numbers may rise from the 1972 level of 16.1m to 19.5m in 1990 and 21.6m in 2000, compared with the most recent official forecasts, published in February, of 25.6m and 28.5m respectively.

The study for *The Times* differed from the official one prepared by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory in two significant respects. Economic growth of zero and 1 per cent a year were assumed, com-

pared with the laboratory's 2, 3, and 4 per cent; and motorist growth was assumed to stabilize in real terms in future, instead of steadily falling as in the past and rising for the future by the laboratory.

The laboratory's middle or most likely series of forecasts, based largely on 1972 data but with some updating in early 1974, assumes 3 per cent economic growth in real terms in the future, though the economy has since begun to contract, and that is the one quoted above. But Mr. Mulley, then Minister for Transport, significantly disclosed in the Commons in February that his department would base future planning on the laboratory's low-growth forecast. That assumes 2 per cent economic growth, and produces figures of 23.8m vehicles in 1990 and 27m in 2000.

Although no one expects

"negative growth" to continue long, growth of under 2 per cent, even zero growth for significant periods, is clearly possible, and it is therefore surprising that the laboratory has apparently made no forecasts for under 2 per cent.

The reason appears to be a consensus among experts that the present situation is a temporary "hiccup," and that economic growth will be resumed at the predicted levels before long.

When pressed, the experts

concede that their assumptions are based on "people whose views I respect." These turn out to be other "experts" such as senior civil servants, whose views are largely formed by economists. Their assumptions of turn are apparently shaped largely by the written and spoken views of their colleagues.

Economic growth is the largest single factor in forecasting future vehicle numbers, representing 45 per cent of the

weighting. Decreases in the cost of motoring represent 15 per cent, and the remaining 40 per cent is accounted for by unquantified factors such as the state of public transport, shifts of population from high to low density areas, changing public attitudes, and so on.

Asked to comment on the low forecasts prepared for *The Times* and on the absence of similar forecasts from his own organization, a laboratory officer said: "We would be delighted to comment on these figures given adequate time, but cannot do so now because the Government wants to see away from the laboratory."

"We are continually updating our methods of calculating these figures, and in fact we have stated in our reports that short-term changes would naturally affect the figures on a long-term basis."

## Mr Rees denies ban on arrest of IRA leader

From Stewart Tendler

Belfast

Mr. Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday denied "loyalist" allegations that the security forces were ordered last week not to arrest Mr. Seamus Twomey, the Provisional IRA's reputed chief of staff, in Belfast.

In a lengthy written reply to the Commons Mr. Rees replied to charges first made by Mr. William Craig, United Ulster Unionist Coalition MP for Belfast, East, leader of the Vanguard Unionist Party, and taken up in a parliamentary question by Mr. James Moynihan, UUUC MP for Antrim, South.

The loyalist accusations are based on an incident at the White Rock shopping centre in west Belfast. Mr. Rees's reply failed to placate the Unionist MPs, or continuing loyalist suspicion about the Provisional IRA ceasefire.

In his reply to Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Rees said that "men who looked not unlike Mr. Twomey

## Pritchett leads in British chess championships

From Harry Golombek

Chess Correspondent

Morecambe

At the end of round four in the British chess championship at Morecambe, yesterday, the Scottish player, Pritchett, was leading with 3½ pts, followed by Speelman 3 and adjourned, and Harrison, Neat and S. Webb, 3.

Pritchett and Littlewood had a last round game full of complications, and at one stage it looked as if Littlewood would obtain a draw by perpetual check.

The game between De Veauce and Speelman was adjourned in a position where De Veauce looked to have a winning advantage. If he does triumph he will move up to share first place with Pritchett. Results, round four:

Littlewood 0, Pritchett 1; Harrison 0, Neat 1; Speelman 0, Webb 1; De Veauce 0, Speelman 1; Pritchett 1, Littlewood 0; Harrison 1, Neat 0; Speelman 1, Webb 0; De Veauce 1, Speelman 0.

Adjourned games results, round three:

Littlewood 1, Speelman 0; Harrison 1, Neat 0; Speelman 1, Webb 0; De Veauce 1, Speelman 0.

In the British women's championship Miss Sumnicks leads with 2½ pts, ahead of Miss Caldwell and Miss Jackson with 2 pts, and Miss Jackson 2½ and 1 adjourned.

Results, round four:

Sumnicks 1, Caldwell 0; Jackson 1, Neat 0; Speelman 1, Webb 0; De Veauce 1, Speelman 0.

Mr. Gilbert, Minister for Transport, announced in a Commons written reply yesterday that because of the area's historical significance the road should follow an alternative route south of Naseby village.

The main route chosen is the most northerly of four possibilities and will run east from the junction of the M1 and M6 in the Kettering area and from there to the Huntingdon-Godmanchester by-pass.

**Drowned youth named**

A youth who was drowned in Coniston Water on Wednesday was named yesterday as Gerard Martin Murray, aged 17, of Manchester. He was on a camping holiday.

## Government to abolish tied cottages on farms

Continued from page 1

envisage discussions on details through the autumn, with a view to legislation in the next session of Parliament. The principle of abolition will not be negotiable.

Farmworkers' housing should be separated from their jobs, the paper says. But reform must be in line with government attacks on inflation and the need to keep up food production. Tied houses, lived in by half of farmworkers, are concentrated in the sectors making an overwhelming contribution to the nation's larger and its balance of payments.

Farmworkers, who live "under the shadow of eviction," would be given the protection of the Rent Acts, which would have to be amended, the document says. That would apply if they were sick, injured or retired, but they would have to be a qualifying period on farm cottages did not become a "rapid passage transit camp" for people purely seeking secure housing.

Similar protection would be given to town and local authority holdings, and the Forestry Commission consulted to see if forestry workers should be brought in.

Rent Act clauses allowing

## Cabinet backs Commons broadcasting

By Kenneth Gossling

The Government is to support permanent sound broadcasting in the Commons, Mr. P. Under-Secretary, Privy Council Office, told MPs last night. It will be brought in next month after the successful four-week experimental transmissions.

Mr. Price said the broadcasts could not restart when the Commons resumed after the summer recess in October. "It will take a little more time than that," he added.

Both the BBC and Independent Rediffusion, which shared the test transmissions, said when the experiment ended that permanent broadcasting could probably start in the new year. The four-week experiment

## Survey reveals dangerous flat balconies

A check on railings and balconies in multi-storey blocks of flats in Coventry has shown that many are not up to safety standards, Mr. Bryan Cullin, chairman of Coventry Council's housing committee, said yesterday.

The checks were ordered by Mr. Cullin on Wednesday after a child had



## HOME NEWS

## 120,000 hurt in schools each year, report says

By Our Education Correspondent

More than 120,000 children are injured at schools in England and Wales each year, according to a disturbing report today in *Where*, the magazine of the Advisory Centre for Education.

Mrs Moyra Bremner, a teacher, says that in her authority there are 454 accidents in a typical year. Some are minor but at least one is fatal. They represent 1.4 per cent of the school roll and that means that about 20 children in a large comprehensive school may expect to be injured each year.

Mrs Bremner calls for statistics to be kept by the Department of Education and Science so that safety regulations could be monitored. Some local education authorities, she says, are beginning to discourage the reporting of all but the most serious injuries, and she continues:

It looks as if accident reports are kept more to protect the authorities in the event of prosecution rather than to monitor the safety of children.

Practical and science departments, she says, contain potential hazards more akin to the factory floor, while the wider range of sports increases the possibility of accidents, as the cases of two boys struck by a tennis ball showed.

The safety of teachers is protected by the Health and Safety at Work Act, she says, but responsibility for the children's safety is shared by five different authorities. It is little wonder that rules are not enforced.

Mrs Bremner says, for example, the DES, in an external sports committee, will visit the schools to check on safety, but it is not a risk of injury to eyes. Last April a child died during a chemistry experiment into the effect of 16 different acids on a metal.

Two years ago, Mrs Mary Hamp was blinded in an eye when she was struck by a tennis ball. Mrs Bremner says few teachers are trained in first aid, and the responsibility for help is often an accident usually occurring at dinner time, when the physical education and science departments.



Miss Mari Sato, one of a party of Japanese students visiting Scotland, is given some basic bagpipe training at Edinburgh University.

## Care over violence on TV urged

By Kenneth Gosling Arts Reporter

Although research has produced little evidence of any direct causal connection between violence on television and violence in real life that does not reduce the obligation on broadcasters to exercise continued care, a report published today says.

It is the second by the Independent Broadcasting Authority's working party on the portrayal of violence on television.

It notes, and welcomes, the fact that most researchers have moved away from the traditional search for a direct causal relationship between viewing and subsequent aggressive behaviour, towards a recognition that television is only one of many factors that may affect human behaviour.

More attention, it says, should be paid to the medium's potential for encouraging social behaviour and inhibiting anti-social or aggressive behaviour.

"Television is perhaps the most powerful medium of mass communication, and the probability that in certain circumstances it will influence individual human behaviour must be recognized."

Research into television should not ignore the potentially positive influence of programmes that encourage growth in imagination, awareness of others and sensitivity towards pain in others.

Even if it does not motivate, the report says, the portrayal of violence may reinforce aggressive tendencies, particularly on the part of those who are already, for other reasons, emotionally unstable.

In the field of news, current affairs and documentaries, it advocates care in "the reporting and presentation of interviews with persons associated with violent acts which might, by giving prominence to the views of such a person, offer to the unstable or violently disposed seemingly rational and cogent arguments that could weaken the normal inhibitions they might otherwise have against resorting to violence."

Continuing attention should be paid to ensuring that the visual representation of violent events is included in news and actuality programmes "strictly in accordance with the event's importance as news and to the degree essential to the integrity and completeness of the report."

Research should be encouraged into the nature of the individual viewer's perception of the total news picture, including an analysis of regional news and news magazine output, in relation to regional, economic and social circumstances and to national and international news as presented by other media of communication.

The working party has also been studying the experimental warning system that began in the Midlands two years ago; it feels a distinction should be drawn between what might be "disturbing" (or offensive) and what might be harmful.

The Portrayal of Violence on Television, second interim report by the IBA working party (Independent Broadcasting Authority, 70 Brompton Road, London, SW3 1BY).

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## WEST EUROPE

## Algerian workers seized by sons of former Muslim soldiers for the return of boy to France

From Richard Wigg Paris, Aug 7

Algeria's *Chargé d'Affaires* in France raised hopes tonight for an end to 24 hours of tension with diplomatic overtones which involved a seven-year-old French boy detained in Algeria and four Algerian workers held hostage in southern France.

At the centre of the tension are 10 *Harkis*, former Muslim soldiers who fought on the French side in the Algerian war of independence and who are highly suspicious of the Algerian authorities.

The boy is the son of a former *Harki* who had been taken by his mother to Algeria for a holiday but had not been allowed to return because the Algerian police said his papers were not in order.

Mr Ahmed Cherif, the *Chargé*, promised here tonight that the boy, Borrali Kradou, would leave on the first commercial flight tomorrow from Oran.

The trouble began last night when 10 young *Harkis*, all sons of former combatants, who have French nationality, seized, as an act of revenge, the Algerian workers at a hotel while they were watching television.

Earlier hopes that the tension between the two communities could be resolved, were dashed this afternoon when the boy failed to emerge from an Air France Boeing 727 when it landed at Toulouse airport from Oran.

Officials said they had word that the boy was at the French Consulate in Oran, but a large crowd of angry *Harkis*, who had gone to witness his arrival, turned on the arriving Algerian passengers, refusing to let them leave the airport.

After almost two hours in a tense atmosphere recalling implicitly that the groups had been on opposing sides in the Algerian war, the *Harkis* let a few women and children through but kept back all the men.

A French military aircraft is now supposed to fly to Oran to pick up the boy.

M. Poniatowski, the Minister of the Interior, flew to Niamey in Algeria, to consult the prefect of the Gard department, where the young *Harki* live in a camp in which they keep their Algerian hostages.

The father of the boy kept in Algeria has filed legal proceedings to obtain his release. He said that the boy had been virtually kidnapped by his Algerian relations, with the connivance of the police who

allowed only the mother to return to France.

The Algerian authorities had maintained that the boy's papers were not in order as he was registered only on his mother's passport. They requested his father to send a signed authorization for the boy to leave.

[In Algiers, the Algeria Press Service news agency, quoting a "reliable source", said the authorities had just received documents giving paternal permission for the boy to leave the country.]

The incident coincided with a decision by the French Cabinet yesterday to resolve the problem of integrating the 220,000 former *Harkis* and their dependants (one third of whom are of school age) fully into French society.

The isolated camps, such as the one at St Maurice-Ardoise where the Algerian workers were being held and in which the Muslim families have been living permanently, are to be closed by September next year. Some 140m francs (£15m) are to be spent on a programme to help local authorities to house them and train them for jobs.

Arsonists today set fire to the oil depot of Shell (France) at Woippy, a suburb of Metz, according to M. Gaston Pontal, Prefect of Lorraine. The fire raged all day, burning up 1,500,000 gallons of fuel and causing losses estimated at more than £500,000.

In a telephone call to a local newspaper, a self-styled Workers' Direct Action Committee claimed responsibility for today's fire and for one at a petrol depot near by at Thionville on Tuesday. The caller claimed that the group received aid from Germany and said that more attacks would be made.

As firemen from West Germany and from Paris, bringing special fire-fighting equipment, converged on Metz this afternoon, investigators said they had found a man-sized entry hole cut in the fence surrounding the depot. Three railwaymen, who were near

the scene when the fire broke out early today, reported hearing small explosions and seeing figures fleeing in the darkness.

Despite the efforts of some 500 firemen, all the containers were destroyed. Flames leapt at times 600ft into the air.

The French Army decided from today to guard all petrol depots in the Lorraine region to prevent any further arson attempts.

At least three persons were killed and more than 30 injured, three of them seriously, when an explosives factory in Brittany blew up today, possibly owing to the stormy, intensely hot weather in the region.

The French National Explosives Company, owners of the plant, said that heavy charges of static electricity produced in the atmosphere may have caused the explosion near Châteaulin. Shops and homes were damaged in a wide radius around the factory.

Police discover hideaways used by Basques

From Our Correspondent Madrid, Aug 7

Spanish police arrested five Basques yesterday and discovered three "safe houses", said to have been used by members of the Basque terrorist organization ETA to elude capture.

Information from two terrorists captured last week—Señor Perex Beotegui, alias Wilson, and Señor Juan Paredes Manot, alias Txiki—led to the seizure of 20 kilograms of explosives and detonators found hidden in abandoned mines.

The main police operation was in San Sebastián, where police raided flats. One of those arrested was said to be Señor María del Carmen Abot, alias Mentxu, who was said to have rented one of the safe houses where Wilson spent several months.

In another hide-out, police arrested a married couple living in the flat. Two of the others arrested in San Sebastián are alleged to be collaborators of the ETA terrorists, and police say they found in their possession a machine gun allegedly used by Wilson in the recent murder of a secret policeman in the Basque country.

Water rationed as drought hits northern Spain

From Our Correspondent Madrid, Aug 7

A drought in northern Spain has made water rationing necessary. The Basque province of Guipuzcoa is having its hottest and driest summer since 1938 and San Sebastián has only 12 days supply of water. Rationing began yesterday.

Some towns and villages in central Spain are restricted to one hour of water a day. In the north is facing a less severe problem, and people are being asked to cut down voluntarily. Madrid is said to have enough water reserves to last more than a year.

Cardinal's flat burgled again

Rome, Aug 7.—Burglars broke into Cardinal Pericle Felici's flat near the Vatican and stole valuable religious objects.

Vatican officials declined to describe the stolen objects or say how much they were worth. Five years ago the cardinal's optical and photographic equipment from the cardinal's flat.

Stravinsky's tomb

Venice, Aug 7.—The tomb of Igor Stravinsky, the composer, and dozens of other tombs in the island cemetery of San Michele in the Venice lagoon, have been smeared with red paint and defaced.—AP.

## Spanish officers to be tried for sedition

From Our Correspondent Madrid, Aug 7

All nine Spanish Army officers arrested last month and held incommunicado since their face court martial on charges of sedition, it was learnt in Madrid today.

According to sources close to the officers' lawyers they will be tried under Article 303 of the military code which cites "conspiring for the crime of sedition". Sentences for offences under this article would range from six months to six years' imprisonment. A special military judge has been investigating the charges for a week.

The eight captains and a major come from different units in the First Military Region which covers Madrid and a large section of central Spain.

Apart from announcing the arrests, the military have kept silent about the affair. It is said that the officers belong to a loosely knit and unofficial organization called the Democratic Military Union, which meets to discuss current affairs.

They are alleged to have made contact with left-wing Portuguese officers and discussed the role of the military in the revolution there, a sensitive subject in Spain.

## Shell oil depot in Lorraine burnt out by arsonists

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Aug 7

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Stravinsky's tomb

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A soldier during the military command headquarters in Oporto kicking a dog back into line during a pro-Communist demonstration in the northern Portuguese city.

## New Lisbon Government to be sworn in today

From Jose Shercliff Lisbon, Aug 7

Portugal's new Government will be sworn in by President Costa Gomes at noon tomorrow, General Gonçalves, the Prime Minister, said today.

Although it is understood that the Prime Minister, who has been under attack recently, will continue in his post, the other members of the Government have not yet been officially announced. General Gonçalves told the newspaper *O Seculo* after prolonged consultations last night at the presidential palace. We already have a Government.

It is still not known whether General Otelo de Carvalho, commander of Copcon, the internal security force, has consented to form a team with Professor Teixeira Ribeiro as the two vice-presidents to work under General Gonçalves. General Carvalho is known to have opposed this and to have suggested that he would act as Deputy Prime Minister with General Gonçalves if President Costa Gomes would also take on the post of Prime Minister.

The ministers of the former Gonçalves Government, who continued in office until his new Administration was formed, include Major Arnaldo Metelo, the Minister of Internal Administration, who is believed to have retained his post.

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## OVERSEAS

# Backtracking by Americans over Hawk missile gives Jordan chance to weigh up Soviet rival

From Paul Martin  
Amman, Aug 7

No matter where it comes from, Jordan is determined to acquire an integrated air defence system to protect its airspace. Threats by King Hussein that he would even turn to the Soviet Union if the Americans let him down are backed by his financier, Saudi Arabia.

The backtracking by the United States on the Hawk missile deal has been described by King Hussein and Mr. Zeid Rifai, the Prime Minister, as a major "political embarrassment" for Jordan. Under the original deal Jordan was to have received 14 batteries of improved Hawk missiles, four batteries of Vulcan radar directed guns, and a quantity of Redeye shoulder-fired surface-to-air missiles for the infantry. The deal, costing \$350m (£170m), was to have been in the form of a direct arms sale with Saudi Arabia providing the money.

"The number of batteries we want, 14, is the number recommended by the American experts sent here to study our needs," Mr. Rifai told me. Jordan's decision to refuse the watered-down deal of only six Hawk batteries, eventually offered after a compromise between the State Department and Congress, was based on the conviction that this would be well short of the country's basic needs.

Military sources in Jordan maintain that such a system would not even have provided protection for the Jordanian air bases round Amman let alone

the chief military and economic installations.

"We do not want Israel planes to have the freedom to fly over Jordan at their pleasure," Mr. Rifai said. "In the 1970s they used to come over Jordan to attack targets in Syria. Since then there have been continuous incursions. The fact is that Israel does not want us to have an air defence system."

The Jordanians maintain that the improved Hawk system is suited to their defence needs that it would be hard to find a substitute in the West. "The trouble is that all air defence systems do not give you one missile that gives you the complete cover you need," Mr. Rifai said. "For instance, I am not aware of any missile produced in Britain that would give the same cover as the Hawk."

The French have the Crocodile and there is another which is excellent, the French-German Roland for a low to medium range cover."

The Russian Sam 6, an advanced model of the Sam range transported on a tank chassis could be ideal for Jordan's needs, he said. Asked whether the Syrians had offered to act as go-betweens with the Russians for the supply of Sam 6s or other air defence equipment, he replied: "We believe we will not have any difficulty in acquiring any system from any source."

The Syrians, anxious to strengthen their defence, also know that Jordanian heights are known to be eager to entice

Jordan to opt for the Sam 6. In military terms it makes sense since the defence of the skies over the shared front could be brought under a single command more easily.

However, King Hussein and his advisers are aware of the danger of too much talk about turning to Moscow. After all, officials point out, it was King Hussein's stout-hearted anti-communist stand over the past two decades that raised his stock in the West so high.

"The King realizes very well that Jordan has always got away with giving itself an inflated sense of importance on the international scene," one Western observer noted. "He may be in trouble with Congress over the Hawks, but he is still up in the big league when he goes to Washington."

"Should he turn to Russia he knows that he is well down the line in Moscow's list of Arab priorities. Also, he then becomes susceptible to Soviet pressure—and that's a high price to pay."

But well-informed American sources maintain that despite this, the King should not be taken in by the Soviet offer. "It is no longer a question of just defending Jordan's air space," one American source said. "It is a question of defending Jordan's image inside and outside the Arab world."

Mr. Rifai told me that Jordan would allow the Americans a month's breathing space. "We are determined to defend our skies in the manner we see fit."

## Israel finds out how to get across minefields

From Moshe Brilliant  
Tel Aviv, Aug 7

Brigadier Yitzhak Ben Doy, Israel's Chief Engineering Officer, said on Sunday that the Israel defence forces had developed and manufactured new techniques and equipment for bridging and breaching since the war of 1973.

In a press conference here, he said the Israelis had had to become self-reliant because nothing much had been done in the West about bridging minefields. Moreover, the United States had been selling Israel engineering equipment designed specially for offensive action.

"You can have a tank for attack and defence," he explained, "but a bridging tank could not possibly be used for defence."

Furthermore, the United States did not always have what Israel needed. The Israelis were still using American mines of 1948 and 1952 vintage, "not because they would not give us modern mine but because the United States has not developed modern mines. They are working on it now."

Among Israel's new techniques were systems for breaching minefields. Up to the 1973 war, the brigadier said, breaching minefields was done "by hand by soldiers with Bangalore torpedoes and things like that." Sappers now operated either from a distance or from safe cover. He refused to disclose details, but said he was not allowing to air power.

Brigadier Ben Doy said Israel's engineering equipment was on the whole on an equal level with that supplied by the Soviet Union to Egypt. "Our problem is quantity, not quality," he observed. He said the Israelis had also developed "instant fortifications." These were ready-made bunkers for eight machine-gun positions or other prefabricated defences, to be towed by tank or armoured personnel carrier to newly captured positions. They could be installed within an hour to protect Israeli soldiers against expected enemy shelling.

## Expelled referee shoots himself

Montevideo, Aug 7.—Señor José Gualarte, who had been expelled from the Uruguayan football referees' association, shot himself in the head yesterday after being accused of trying to bribe a colleague. He was reported to be in a serious condition in hospital.—Reuters.

## Arabs reject sharing of Abraham's mosque

From Eric Marsden  
Jerusalem, Aug 7

Arab leaders in the West Bank are planning to seek support from Muslim authorities throughout the world for their protest against an Israeli Government decision to reserve parts of the Mosque of Abraham in Hebron exclusively for Jews. The Arab leaders allege that this will effectively turn the mosque into a synagogue.

The move was denounced at a special meeting by the Supreme Muslim Council in Jerusalem which had received a report from Sheikh Muhammad Ali Jaabari, the mayor of Hebron.

The Supreme Council said it rejected the new arrangements and insisted that the Tomb of the Patriarchs was "a Muslim mosque in its entirety." It instructed all Muslim preachers to devote their Friday sermons to denunciations of the change. [Associated Press reports from Amman that Mr. Zeid Rifai, the Prime Minister of Jordan, said today that Jordan

would call for a foreign ministers' conference of Arab and Islamic states to discuss combating action against Israel's "aggression on the Mosque of Abraham".]

Mr. Shimon Peres, the Israeli Minister of Defence, disclosed the changes after a week of disturbances at the mosque. The move began when Jewish settlers from the fortified estate of Kiryat Arba near by began a sit-in at the mosque demanding that they should be allowed to use it at any time on the same basis as Hebron's 50,000 Muslims. Since 1967, when Israeli troops captured Hebron, Jews have been allowed to pray at specific times at the tomb.

Mr. Peres ruled that in future Muslim and Jewish rights at the mosque would be divided by space and not by the clock. Muslims have been allotted the large hall commemorating Isaac and Rebecca while Jews will use the two smaller halls for Abraham and Sarah and Jacob and Leah. Troops stood by when the new

system was introduced on Tuesday, but there were no incidents, although the tension among Muslim worshippers was evident. The Kiryat Arba settlers have accepted the minister's proposal. Earlier they had been demanding unrestricted rights and some wanted a complete takeover of the mosque.

The more extreme settlers claim that Jewish rights are based on Abraham's purchase of the Cave of Machpelah for 400 silver shekels some 4,000 years ago. Shaikh Jaabari has replied by pointing out that Arabs consider Abraham as their forefather also.

Mr. Peres did not want unanimous support for his decision in the Cabinet. Several Labour and Mapam ministers opposed it as an unwarranted change of the religious status quo and accused him of a surrender to a relatively small number of fanatics. The Kiryat Arba settlers number only about 700 and are having difficulty in filling the flats provided for them.



Mr Alger Hiss, aged 71 (left), being sworn in as a member of the Massachusetts Bar in Boston yesterday, 23 years after his perjury conviction in the "Pumpkin Papers" spy case.

## Three-party government breaks up in Angola

Luanda, Aug 7.—The National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) today withdrew from the three-party transitional Government under Portuguese rule.

Portugal sends back General Silva Cardoso, the High Commissioner who has acted as a buffer between the warring factions in Angola.

The FNLA was recalled to Portugal last week ostensibly for health reasons. But Army sources said he was going to be replaced by a man better disposed towards the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the Front's long-standing rival and political ally, which has military control in Luanda.

The third group in the Government, the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola, which also demanded General Cardoso's return, has surrounded the capital with a widespread military net, taking strategic towns on all sides of the city in the last week of fighting. It has vowed to drive the MPLA out of Luanda.

Although tension has eased in Luanda, shooting broke out during the night at the sixteenth-century Sao Pedro de Barra Fort, overlooking the harbour, which is held by the Front's troops.

Sailors in the harbour area said it was likely the Front fired at dockers trying to unload two ships carrying weapons for the MPLA.

## Three accused in Athens torture trial ill with food poisoning

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, Aug 7

Three key defendants in the court martial of 31 Army officers and men charged with torturing political prisoners, were taken ill with food poisoning overnight, while in jail. The military tribunal, however, decided today that the trial should proceed in view of "strong suspicions" that their illness had been self-inflicted.

The prosecutor said that Lieutenant-Colonel Theodoros Theophiloyiannakos (who has been reduced to the ranks) and Major Anastasios Spanos, both former directors of the notorious "special interrogation section" of the military police during the dictatorship, as well as Lieutenant-Colonel Petros Goros, former commander of Boyard military prison, had been taken ill last night after eating "home-made food brought by relatives." Two of the men had been taken to hospital.

Defence counsel sought a postponement, but the five military judges ordered the trial to proceed, upholding the argument of the prosecution that the poisoning had "probably been deliberate" in order to secure a postponement.

The other 28 defendants—11 officers and 17 privates—looked defiant as they sat in the dock. Those who had been cashiered seemed uncomfortable in dark suits, white shirts and ties. Nine were in uniform. All but two pleaded not guilty to charges of abuse of authority and causing bodily injuries.

Four defendants, former privates whose names had been

linked with accounts of torture during the dictatorship, submitted "profound sympathy and appreciation" for their victims and begging their forgiveness for actions that transpired under "the elementary human rights."

Two other defendants, who have since left the Army, told the court that they had joined the police force.

Tension was high in the heavily guarded courtroom. Some of the most notable members of the anti-junta resistance were there to testify about the treatment they had received from this service which had been entrusted with the security of the dictatorship.

Mr. Vangelis Tsouderis, a member of Parliament, who had been detained at the special section, told me: "Just to know that these monsters are under the same roof, gives me the creeps."

Witnesses included Lt. Fleming, Mr. Alexandros Panagoulis, who had been tortured during five years in jail after an attempt on the life of Mr. Papadopoulos; and Major Spyros Moustaklis, who was left paralysed on the right side and speechless by one blow.

At one point, during recess, retired Wing Commander Anastasios Minda, who is also a member of Parliament, came face to face with Major Nikolaos Harizidis, the man he holds responsible for the 111 days of torture while he was interrogated.

The defendant greeted him broadly. Mr. Minda shouted: "I am not dead. And you did not

extract a single word out of me." The prisoner shouted back: "Drop the act."

The first witness for the prosecution was Mr. Christodoulos Stratos, the Minister of Public Works. He had been detained by the military police in June 1973, in connection with the naval mutiny.

The minister said he had not been seriously molested during detention, but had been subjected to psychological violence. "I was held in a windowless cell and given three glasses of water a day in mid-summer. There was no bed and I was allowed three visits to the toilet daily."

The court martial adjourned for Monday to enable the trial of the 21 officers accused of conspiring to revolt against the present Government last February, to be concluded.

In the trial of the junta leaders at Korydallos prison, Captain Nikolaos Papas, who as commander of the destroyer Velos had defected to Italy during the naval mutiny, was giving evidence today. He told the court that one of the defendants had told him that he had passed to the junta "in short 300 politicians in Constitution Square (in Athens)."

There was a noisy incident in court when retired General George Koumanakos said that the defendants had "scraped" luxurious villas, almost palaces, which cost millions to furnish. There was an uproar from the dock and cries of "liar." General Ioannidis shouted: "I do not even have a shack."

## Helsinki papers published as White Paper

By Our Diplomatic Staff

The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was signed by 35 nations in Helsinki on August 1, was published in London yesterday as a Government White Paper.

It consists of agreed texts under four main headings: Questions relating to security in Europe; Cooperation in the field of economics, of science and technology and of the environment; Cooperation in humanitarian and other fields; and Follow-up to the conference (a further meeting will take place in Belgrade in 1977).

## Amin disclosure of bombing before African summit

Kampala, Aug 7.—President Amin of Uganda disclosed today that there had been a series of bomb explosions in Kampala before the African summit meeting last week.

He said that some arrests had been made and blamed the attacks on Dr. Milton Obote, the former President of Uganda and on Botswana, Tanzania and Zambia. All three had stayed away from the meeting of the Organisation of African Unity about the bomb explosions at a ceremony here today to mark his recent marriage to Miss Sarah, a soldier in the Revolutionary Suicide Regiment.

He said that the explosions, intended to sabotage the African summit had been the work of "Nyerere (the Tanzanian President), Obote, Botswana and Zambia."

Some infiltrators had been arrested "and will soon face the law of the land." Leading Ugandans had requested the formal ceremony for the President's marriage, because the wedding last week had been a quiet, private affair.

## By-election vote endorses Vorster policy

Voters in the rural Cape constituency of Caledon have given Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, an emphatic endorsement of his de facto policy.

His National Party held this parliamentary seat with an increased majority of 1,229, polling 6,730 votes to the opposition United Party's 3,462. During the by-election campaign, Nationalist speakers asked for a mandate from the voters to continue the policy of peace by negotiation in southern Africa.

At week before polling day, the withdrawal of South African police from Rhodesia demonstrated Mr Vorster's determination to encourage a negotiated settlement.

## Muzorewa hope to avert armed struggle

By David Spenser  
Diplomatic Correspondent

The site for constitutional discussions on Rhodesia was the main topic at a meeting yesterday between Bishop Muzorewa, the president of the African National Council, and Mr. Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary.

A joint statement issued later said it had been agreed that there was an urgent need to find means of getting constitutional change in Rhodesia to avert the danger of a drift towards intensified armed struggle, and that the objective was to bring about a constitutional conference.

Before returning to Blantyre last night, Bishop Muzorewa said he was encouraged by the helpful attitude of the British Government.

Asked where the discussions with the Smith regime might be held, he said he wanted to wait until arrangements were settled. "All I can say is we are still insisting we meet outside Rhodesia."

Accordingly, the British role in the discussions over the past two days has been to try to help the ANC leadership to find a way round this difficulty. A number of places have been mentioned, including Pretoria. Another possibility which might meet both African demands and Mr. Smith's position, would be the Victoria Falls.

Bishop Muzorewa said that they would think about Pretoria on their return flight, but no decisions had been made on any site.

Trying to arrange a constitutional conference would be seen by all the "revolutionaries" as cowardice, the bishop went on. "But those of us who know the realities of the situation want as much as possible to avoid serious bloodshed, which would be very serious on both sides. As to whether it was possible to hold a conference, they had to wait and see."

He added that they expected to hear more of Mr. Smith's intentions in the next few days.

The British Government is anxious to get talks started, because unless progress on the constitutional problem is made, talk of fighting is bound to intensify.

Mr. Callaghan's hope is that a constitutional conference will be seen by all the parties concerned as the first priority, and that the drift to armed struggle, as the joint statement put it, can be averted.

Bishop Muzorewa said progress was urgent because of the suffering of the people in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). People were being tortured and killed by Mr. Smith's army. He added, and a settlement was urgent to put an end to all this. Our Lusaka Correspondent writes: Mr. Bernard Fourie, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in South Africa, has made two secret visits to Lusaka within the last few months to discuss the Rhodesian constitutional stalemate.

Reliable sources confirmed the visits in Lusaka today but senior government officials declined to comment.

It is known that whom Mr. Fourie met on his last visit, on July 21, but this visit did coincide with the arrival from Mozambique of the four Rhodesian African nationalist leaders, Bishop Muzorewa, Mr. James Chikema, Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mupfema.

Reliable sources did confirm today that on his previous visit in June Mr. Fourie had had talks with President Kaunda of Zambia. Both Zambia and South Africa are known to be co-operating with the approach to settle the Rhodesian problem.

The other settlement, page 12

## Guerrilla forces training in the forests of Zaire intend to carve out an independent state of Cabinda

## Oil-rich ingredient in chaos of Angola

From Thomas A. Johnson  
Luanda, Aug 7

At least one point on which Angola's three rival guerrilla movements agree is that the enclave of Cabinda is an integral part of the Angolan territory.

But many of the 80,000 Cabindans disagree. And in the forests of neighbouring Zaire, 60 miles from the Cabinda border, some 800 to 2,000 Cabindan guerrillas are training to fight for the independence of the enclave from Angola, according to diplomats and Portuguese intelligence sources.

The guerrillas are said to have a nucleus of about 300 trained African soldiers who served with the Portuguese forces. While their number is small, the Cabindans are capable of adding more chaos to Angola's general instability and increasing the danger of outside interference.

Cabinda is a 2,800 square-mile territory on the Atlantic coast, sandwiched between the Congo and Zaire. Wealthy in oil, it produces 150,000 barrels of petroleum a day. It also produces timber, coffee, cocoa and cattle, and has deposits of gold and phosphates.

The main question posed by the conflicting interest of three

Angolan nationalist movements and the Cabinda guerrillas is whether the territory will continue to strengthen the Angolan economy or break away as a small, rich and independent state.

The Cabinda guerrillas are organized in the Front for the Liberation of Cabinda, which was founded in the early 1960s but remained moribund until the Portuguese coup in April, 1974.

During a recent interview in Kinshasa, Zaire, Mr. Luis Frantz, President of the Liberation front, said that the territory was physically separated, ethnically and historically different from Angola, and should be an independent state. While Portuguese rule was not a problem in the late fifteenth century, it was not until some 400 years later that Cabinda's African rulers invited the Portuguese to their territory, he observed.

President Mobutu has denied any intention of moving in, but he is known to favour an independent Cabinda so as to prevent Zaire's river outlet to the sea, a 30-mile-wide strip between Cabinda and the main Angolan territory, being squeezed between two parts of a United Angola—New York Times News Service.

## Senator who quit installed in New Hampshire seat

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Aug 7

New Hampshire has two senators again. The state governor has appointed Mr. Norris Cotton, the former senator who retired last January, to fill the seat declared vacant by the Senate last week.

In the election last November to find Mr. Cotton's successor, the two candidates came within a handful of votes of each other. For the next eight months the dispute over who had won was debated endlessly in the Senate without any solution being reached. The Republicans accused the Democratic majority of wanting to steal the seat and demanded a new election.

The matter became a national scandal, and eventually the Democrats admitted defeat and agreed to return the question to the electorate. The election will be on September 16 and so Senator Cotton's second innings will not last long. His vote will help the Presi-

dent, however, on some important issues which will come before Congress when it reconvenes. A year ago he decided that he was too old to run for re-election. He is 75.

New Hampshire used to be a firmly Republican state, but the other senator, Mr. Thomas McIntyre, is a Democrat.

The fight will be a close and interesting one and the experts will try to deduce from the results lessons to be drawn next March when New Hampshire will have its presidential primary.

The two candidates are the same as last November, Mr. Louis Wyman, Republican, and Mr. John Durkin, Democrat.

Insurgent attacks

Manila, Aug 7.—Maoist guerrillas in central Luzon yesterday killed three civilians while Muslim rebels attacked a Government force and occupied a village.

## Impartiality of judge questioned at Pretoria trial

From Our Correspondent  
Pretoria, Aug 7

Nine African and Indian men facing Terrorism Act charges in the supreme court in Pretoria today dismissed their defence counsel and told the trial judge he should withdraw from the case because they doubted his impartiality.

They said they had dismissed their lawyers because the judge had ordered them to argue on an application for further particulars, before they were ready. They were not dissatisfied with their lawyers, they said, but the judge had been "bullying them."

Justice Boshoff rejected their allegations and said he was not biased against them.







## Secretarial and General Appointments See on page 10

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ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 0 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

**BRITISH NATIONAL OPERA**  
The company's first season in London begins with a production of *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, on August 10 and 11. The company will also perform *Die Fledermaus* and *Die Schöne Widmache*.

CONCERTS

**SUMMER AT SNAIL MAILINGS**  
The annual festival of music and dance at Snail Mailings, near Exeter, will be held from August 10 to 12. The programme includes a variety of musical and dance performances.

THEATRES

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN**  
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THE ARTS

Love in a cold climate

Earth is a Sinful Song (x)

Paris Pullman

That Lucky Touch (a)

Odeon, Leicester Square

Confessions of a Pop Performer (x)

Ritz, from August 14

Truck Turner (x)

Classic, Victoria

A Safe Place (aa)

Screen on Islington Green

CINEMAS

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN

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Maritta Viitamäki and Niiles-Jouni Aaikio

Outside the films of Jörn Donner, it is 20 years since a Finnish feature film (Edvin Laine's *The Unknown Soldier*) was shown commercially in London.

Rauni Mollberg's *Earth is a Sinful Song*, however, has been one of Finland's biggest box-office successes, both at home and abroad.

It is based on a sensational novel by a prolific writer, Timo Mäkelä, who was 19 when it appeared in 1963, and who died 10 years later.

Perhaps the offence the book caused at the time, though ostensibly on account of the frankness of the sexuality, its merciless treatment of religion and a sort of realistic misanthropy, was ultimately because it undermined one of the most popular traditions of Finnish literature and cinema — an agrarian outlook on life, according to which the city was a sinful place since man has his roots in the countryside, in a life lived close to nature and in harmony with it (Tarmo Malmberg).

*Earth is a Sinful Song* is set in Finnish Lapland at the end of the Second World War, though the war makes little impact on this remote and primitive community, habituated to privation. A casual murder is hardly dignified in its import from the misanthropic of a calf or the human birth. Funerals and fornication, the spectacle of a bloody reindeer hunt, the village dance, the periodic visits of an itinerant preacher whose hellfire exhortations

arouse the place to orgiastic sexual, rather than religious, fervour are all accepted as they come.

The central character is Maritta, a wonderfully earthy and sexual performance by a rather lumpy girl called Maritta Viitamäki, struggling to develop into a human being in this repressive atmosphere of animality and firmly closed minds. Her sexual evolution is observed as closely as one of those slow-motion studies of a love with a dashing nomadic Lapp hunter. But the rules of the community are strict. Her father self-righteously brings about the boy's death and then hangs himself.

It could all have been just a Finnish *Cold Comfort Farm*, but Rauni Mollberg, formerly an actor, has given it a tactile sensuality, and effectively contrasts sweeping sepias like the reindeer hunt with the fleshy, ingrown claustrophobia of domestic existence. People who know the original book (including the critic in the BFI's brochure) complain that Mollberg has illustrated the external aspects of the erotic adventures. The film is illuminating, I suppose, if you accept its picture of the chronic sexual immaturity of the Finns. Even so, this kind of permitted artificial soft-core pornography with its female full-frontals and persistent shots of Robin Askwith's bottom, and with the eager delight in nudity, dirty words, suggestive word plays and simulated intercourse of a backward 14-year-

spheric (and he warned) painfully close to the reality of an unlovely, primitive society.

Films that might have been better not made:

I: *That Lucky Touch*, a farce romance (or something of the sort) set in the glamorous world of Brussels and a NATO war-games exercise, with all the merry havoc caused by a left-wing expose journalist (Susanah York) and a showman play-boy arms dealer (Roger Moore). The script wanders wistfully on, relying on the utterly irrational behaviour of everyone in the story. When able actors like Miss York, Shelley Winters, Jean Pierre Cassel and Raf Vallone are made to look fools, what chance is there for willing Roger Moore, landed with the impossible burden of providing the romantic appeal and light comedy. As director, Christopher Miles is defeated by the problem of applying style where style might have been the only salvation.

II: *A sequel to The Confessions of a Window Cleaner*, *Confessions of a Pop Performer* has the same hero, Timothy Lea (Robin Askwith) caught up in a disjointed new series of erotic adventures. The film is illuminating, I suppose, if you accept its picture of the chronic sexual immaturity of the Finns. Even so, this kind of permitted artificial soft-core pornography with its female full-frontals and persistent shots of Robin Askwith's bottom, and with the eager delight in nudity, dirty words, suggestive word plays and simulated intercourse of a backward 14-year-

old — is a good deal more degrading than the sort of above-board erotica that exercises the Festival of Light people. But perhaps in itself this is a clue to the sexual infantilism of a sufficient proportion of the public to promise the film the same box-office success as its predecessor.

III: *Truck Turner*, yet another melodrama set in a violent urban American black underworld of feudal structure, with the racketeer barons living in hill-top palaces surrounded by bodyguards, while their minions live in the ghettos below. The violence of the language and the action (gun shot in back or belly, cars racing and wrecking, general destruction climaxing in a shoot-out in a hospital) is relentless, and sickening by its sheer monotony. Directed by Jonathan Kaplan, the hero is played by Isaac Hayes, who composed and performed the music, as he did for *Shaft*.

IV: *A Safe Place*, a pretentious impressionistic study of the emotional life of a young girl, trapped in memories of childhood, which combines aspirations to European style (Resnais fragmentation) with the aesthetic approach and grasp of television commercialism. Tuesday Weld sets the teeth on edge with what sounds like uneasy improvisation; Orson Welles, as a highly symbolic magician, moons about discomfitedly (and disappointingly) failing to make everything disappear; Jack Palance is also present. *A Safe Place* was written and directed by Henry Jaglom.

W S Gilbert on the cost of loving

Engaged National

Irving Wardle

Like *The Front Page* and *Hobson's Choice*, W. S. Gilbert's *Engaged* is a play that falls short of the world masterpiece class, but that merits revival as a popular entertainment expressing its own period with unusual clarity. The National Theatre has repeatedly scored with revivals of this kind, and it would be nice to announce another hit for the Michael Blakemore and Michael Annals partnership. But having been twice disappointed by the play this year (it also appeared at the Bolton Oragon in June) I must conclude that some of the fun has gone out of it.

There is no difficulty in making it sound hilarious: a bomb-shell detonated under the seat of Victorian hypocrisy, and the source Wilde pillaged for *The Importance of Being Earnest*. In brief, the theme is the price of marriage; and his method is to contrast the web of tender sentiments surrounding sexual dalliance with the rapacious terms on which any real favours are granted. Here is the flower of British womanhood modestly protesting ignorance of practical affairs and enraptured submission to the male; and meantime calculating the precise cash return that can be made from every blush and smile. Observe the style of the virgin soliloquy. Or take the hearing that her suitor's bank has collapsed:

Dear papa... unless your tom-tit is very much mistaken, the indestructible was not registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act of Sixty-Two, and in that case the shareholders are jointly and severally liable to the whole extent of their available capital. Poor little Maggie don't pretend to have a business head; but she's not quite such a little donkey as that, dear papa.

It is in speeches of that kind that the comedy really takes off. Observe how it is a single sentence, as when one character grandiloquently offers to aid within his power, short of pecuniary assistance, or a girl announces that if the settlement does not come up to scratch, she will, alas, have to linger on her remaining days in virgin solitude. Or take the opening scene on the Scottish border where Maggie, the simple village maiden, gently questions Angus's ability to support her. Not to worry, Angus has just laid "two bonnie brass sleepers" across the up-line to catch the Glasgow express, and the Glaswegian, in turn, will shortly be thronged with ravenous derailed travellers.

Yet the Finnish cinema possesses one incomparable treasure: a romantic myth and ideal. This is the film-maker Nykki Tapiovaara, who was killed in the war in 1940, at the age of 29, but left behind for posterity (his contemporaries are perhaps not so stony-eyed about him) the image of a wonderful comrade that had passed on.

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Composer who stays true to his muse

BBC SO/Groves

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Alan Blyth

"I don't want to impose a view, but to get a reaction from the listener" was the composer Arnold Cooke's unheeded reply to a question after his pre-From talk about his new cello concerto, given its first performance on Wednesday. The remark aptly sums up Cooke's outlook, reflecting his undersea, well-organized, sensible music, although whether the response of the more searching among his younger hearers was precisely of the kind he might enjoy is another matter.

Cooke, who will be 70 next year, has not altered his ways to suit changes in fashion. Even 12-note style, as he averred, had been tried by him and discarded. In remaining true to his muse he has continued to write, as that concerto showed, works that are attractive to play and hear, with a recognisable and logical structure, and beginning to end, although in this case the connexion between the motives of the themes, he admitted, was something he had discovered after the piece was completed.

The concerto lasts a little less than half an hour, is in three conventional movements, includes 11 brass (used sparingly) and percussion, notably a cello. The themes of the opening movement have strong character for one to wish them developed more fully, and the cadenza hardly enlarges on what has gone before. The ruminative melody at the start of the Larghetto contrasts sharply with the succeeding wind idea, using flutes, and the whole movement sustains a sweet melancholy so apt to the cello. The finale, apart from an imaginative episode for the soloist, flutes, clarinet and cello, is less remarkable.

As cellist himself, Cooke has judged carefully the balance between soloist and orchestra. Thomas Igloo saw to it, with his compact, vibrant tone, that his line was hardly ever lost, and did not attempt to draw the work too far from its safe mooring. Sir Charles Groves and the BBC SO, too, were well to their role as accompanists, and earlier drew most of the charm out of Dvorak's Symphonic Variations, a work always welcome on a concert programme.

There was, however, a muffled woodwind entry, and there were two more bad ones in the Mozart piano concerto: to underline some point. There was passion in the Andante, but it seemed too deliberate; and the chic slow tempo after the finale cadenza was an unwelcome notion. The best, straightest playing came in the finale's sonata-form, where there was no time for ingenuity. Mr. Marriner's accompanying was a model, and the Academy strings played beautifully.

Nothing seemed quite natural: the rhythms artfully tapered, the witty effect precisely judged, the notes often detached from one another (even within a single phrase) to underline some point. There was passion in the Andante, but it seemed too deliberate; and the chic slow tempo after the finale cadenza was an unwelcome notion. The best, straightest playing came in the finale's sonata-form, where there was no time for ingenuity. Mr. Marriner's accompanying was a model, and the Academy strings played beautifully.

Arguably, Mr. Marriner did not tell us the whole truth about the work. Most of his tempos were quickish; the music flowed along as sweetly and gently as could be wished. But in the first movement a more leisurely approach might have revealed a rather weightier piece, whose themes gain in strength and poetry from more shaping and characterization, whose arguments gain in force if textual detail is more carefully brought out. There was no want of lyrical breadth to the Andante, but in the minuet, and again in the finale, a stronger sense of the continuity and amplitude of the lines might have enriched



Polly Adams and Peter Egan

Mr Annals has great fun with this scene, which he stages in the opulently painted rural Victorian style, with real water in the stream, and a toy train puffing over the viaduct; not to mention the table of glistly souvenirs and pots of home-made jam that are whisked out at the sound of the crash. But the scene itself expresses one thing that is wrong with the play. Not content with exposing the financial hubbub, Gilbert had to take a shot at the illusion of rural innocence as well; the shareholders are jointly and severally liable to the whole extent of their available capital. Poor little Maggie don't pretend to have a business head; but she's not quite such a little donkey as that, dear papa.

It is in speeches of that kind that the comedy really takes off. Observe how it is a single sentence, as when one character grandiloquently offers to aid within his power, short of pecuniary assistance, or a girl announces that if the settlement does not come up to scratch, she will, alas, have to linger on her remaining days in virgin solitude. Or take the opening scene on the Scottish border where Maggie, the simple village maiden, gently questions Angus's ability to support her. Not to worry, Angus has just laid "two bonnie brass sleepers" across the up-line to catch the Glasgow express, and the Glaswegian, in turn, will shortly be thronged with ravenous derailed travellers.

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## SPORT

## Golf

## Miss Palmer steadily puts herself in a strong position

By Peter Ryde  
Golf Correspondent

After another blistering day at Sunningdale the halfway stage of the Calcutta European women's golf championship was reached yesterday with two Americans in the lead. The overnight leader, Donna Young was joined by this year's top money winner and United States Open champion, Sandra Palmer. Joanne Carner, third, four strokes behind, and then comes a cluster of American professionals followed immediately by the first European amateur, Catherine de Prado. The promise of some really low scoring remained unfulfilled partly because of the extreme heat and also because of the increasing need for accuracy as the sun burnt up the Old Course. It was frustrating for some of the players who combine length with accuracy the scoring possibilities are endless here, but for the greens are still holding the good shot and putting easily.

Miss Palmer, trim and 34, caught Mrs Young and overtook her at the 15th, one of the par fives where a lot of lay was made yesterday while the sun shone. She had birdies at the long holes and her other three in a round of 69 were all made with approaches within four feet. Miss Palmer makes me think of an improper school teacher, not of games for such a one should be busy, but of a housewife, good at discipline but not lacking in humour. She was three times over par, bunkered with her second to the sixth, bunkered again at the eighth and in trouble with the stand round the last green. Yet in this grueling heat when it is difficult to sustain a burst of scoring, her steadiness for the rest of the round was significant, and she has put herself into a strong position to add another victory to what must surely be already her wonder year.

Like so many of her colleagues her strength comes from the middle regions, and she was making heavy weather of the slope up to the 15th, but it turned out later that she had a bad blister on her right hand, and she was drained of colour and more like a board as the day wore on. It was difficult to assess the number of spectators for the rest of the day together like cows under anything that offered shade. Mrs de Prado was the first to make a move, still providing the amateur atmosphere; no other amateur, and the best in Europe are here, is in the same street as a player, yet she remains completely amateur. I do not think anyone else in the field could have put herself within a four foot shot of the green and left it short. No one, professional or amateur, could have hit the ball to far over the now concrete road at the second, and with a brief look at the flag has watched an iron out of the bag and struck on to three feet for her eagle. Held up on the fourth tee, she was chatting with

Miss Ferraris whom she outdrove by 30 to 40 yards, about the difference in length her children, aged one and three, are beginning to talk. Up came Enid Wilson to remind us that Catherine's mother, Thon de la Chama, who won the British championship in the 20s, had the most perfect looking grip of a club she had ever seen. But that delay was a warning that Mrs de Prado might not be able to recall her concentration later on. After reaching the turn in the lowest figure this week, 31, she simply blew up. The sun was at its height and there were frequent delays. She began to lose her driving and the worst moment came at the 12th where, in trying to emerge from the trees she moved the ball into worse trouble and ended with a one-putt seven. She showed her old fighting qualities in picking up three birdies in the next five holes but threw away the benefit with a weak finish, having played out left-handed after her drive at the 17th and straddling the green after hitting her second too far left at the 18th. The qualities that make her a delight to watch can in a tournament of this kind also lead to her undoing. I do not imagine any idea of playing conservatively entered her head after she had turned for home in 31.

Another bright sunrise that did not last the day came from Miss Carner, although she is only four holes away from the clubhouse. Her marvellous start with five birdies in the first six holes. Of course the first two holes were within range, but she drove the green and pitched delightfully close for her birdies at the fifth and sixth, so that her card read 15-16-17-18-19-20. She was to lose her driving, although it was three putts at the seventh which started her decline. However, she finished better making a birdie with a 10ft putt at the 14th, casting us down with a wild tee shot to the 15th which landed a hole in the rough, but restoring us with an eagle at the 16th from four feet, and finishing after all on a position to threaten.

Her iron play has been brilliant this week, but unless she can bring her driving under greater control I do not quite see her winning the Calcutta. Although she may yet prove me wrong, she is certainly one of the great strikers, and is reckoning that she can play as well as she can. She is certainly one of the great strikers, and is reckoning that she can play as well as she can. She is certainly one of the great strikers, and is reckoning that she can play as well as she can.

Mrs de Prado is still the leading amateur of the 74 players who qualified on the 15th. She is six shots ahead of Mrs Bonalick who is three over par.



Janet LePera marks her card yesterday at the 12th.

The lowest British round came yesterday from another Scot, Suzanne Cadogan, runner-up in the British amateur, who had a 71.

Her partner was the Japanese, Miss Palmer's lowest of the day.

## Yesterday's round round scores

12th: D. Young (USA), 69; T. S. Palmer (USA), 70; S. Carner (USA), 71; J. LePera (USA), 72; J. Carner (USA), 73; J. Carner (USA), 74; J. Carner (USA), 75; J. Carner (USA), 76; J. Carner (USA), 77; J. Carner (USA), 78; J. Carner (USA), 79; J. Carner (USA), 80; J. Carner (USA), 81; J. Carner (USA), 82; J. Carner (USA), 83; J. Carner (USA), 84; J. Carner (USA), 85; J. Carner (USA), 86; J. Carner (USA), 87; J. Carner (USA), 88; J. Carner (USA), 89; J. Carner (USA), 90; J. Carner (USA), 91; J. Carner (USA), 92; J. Carner (USA), 93; J. Carner (USA), 94; J. Carner (USA), 95; J. Carner (USA), 96; J. Carner (USA), 97; J. Carner (USA), 98; J. Carner (USA), 99; J. Carner (USA), 100; J. Carner (USA), 101; J. Carner (USA), 102; J. Carner (USA), 103; J. Carner (USA), 104; J. Carner (USA), 105; J. Carner (USA), 106; J. Carner (USA), 107; J. Carner (USA), 108; J. Carner (USA), 109; J. Carner (USA), 110; J. Carner (USA), 111; J. Carner (USA), 112; J. Carner (USA), 113; J. Carner (USA), 114; J. 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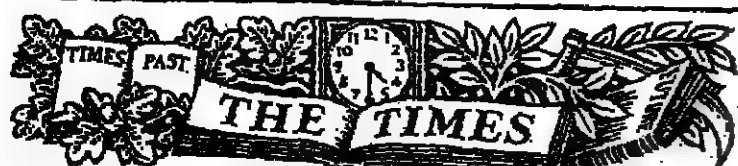












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## INDIAN AUTOOCRACY

When Mrs Gandhi issued the order for a summer session of parliament the severe prohibitions of the state of emergency seemed somewhat mitigated. The authority of parliament was still admitted so why should there be any fear of the ending of democracy in India? Was it not plain that these measures were temporary and in any case strictly within the constitution? It could be suggested that Mrs Gandhi was concerned only in her own power when her purpose was simply to save India from the impending chaos? Many Indians deeply concerned about poverty and suffering of the masses in their country agreed it was unwise to hand over the government to a government of ill-repute. The performance of this legislative session has done little to buoy up such hopes. From any concern with the national interest, the legislation tried through has had no effect but the shoring up of the power of Mrs Gandhi and her party supporters. The urgent Bill was retroactive, reversing the law on election procedures so that Mrs Gandhi's sons, on which she has already been convicted by the Shabdar court and which were

subject to appeal before the Supreme Court, would not now be offences against electoral law. So much for the dignity of India's independent judiciary. Yesterday this hurried cancellation of the appeal before that court was followed by a further Bill removing from legal challenge any future election of the vice-president, the prime minister and the Speaker. Such measures have neither justification nor urgency. By introducing them Mrs Gandhi is breaching her overwhelming majority in the Indian Parliament to override the country's laws even though she must be aware from the election results in Gujarat, if from no other evidence, that her party has lost much of the support that it won in the 1971 election and that her own leadership, so liberally displayed in the Gujarat campaign, evokes much less public response. Nor can the plea that she is shoring up the constitution seem reassuring when she shows herself so ready to use her parliamentary majority to knock the constitution this way and that for party convenience.

The current parliamentary session thus contradicts the defence originally made of the Government's action when introducing the state of emergency. Those who charge Mrs Gandhi with identifying her own power with the wellbeing of the country will see every step she has taken as pointing in that direction. Even if that were too imprecise an explanation of Mrs Gandhi's motives, what is no less dangerous is the pressure that will gradually accumulate to prolong the state of emergency and the legislation associated with it for the securing of continued power.

No one can now foresee an end to the emergency if it means the reversal of the measures that have given the Congress Party its safe defence against any opposition. To rescind anything will become impossible unless and until the Congress Party's overwhelming popularity in the country and Mrs Gandhi's own unquestioned dominance is beyond doubt. Nothing that has been done thus far by the government or by Mrs Gandhi herself promises to bring about such a public response. India therefore seems locked in to one-party rule and one-man leadership until such time as the Congress Party itself—always, in a sense, both government and opposition combined in India—finds among its members those who insist that the test of a general election must be undertaken whether or not the party is assured of power in the outcome.

## R WILSON, MR BENN AND THE OMBUDSMAN

article in *The Times* on Monday concerning a suggestion that certain Cabinet papers had been withheld from the two sides to the Court Line, the Parliamentary Commissioner and the Department of Trade and Industry, in order to protect the Prime Minister's questions about his part in the affair. On Wednesday the Prime Minister made a statement in the House of Commons claiming the documents to be withheld. They were withheld in conformity with the established rule of secrecy surrounding Cabinet papers, and in order to the express provisions of the Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1967, the Act which governs the operation of the office. The Prime Minister said that the exclusion of that of documents from inspection by the Parliamentary Commissioner was clearly understood by the public and the Act was passed and was not an act of concealment. It was also stated that in the interpretation of that provision in the case of the Court Line inquiry differed from the interpretation given and accepted in the Commons when the legislation was being debated. It was stated that the Prime Minister's statement contradicted the basis of the report, and we fully accept correction.

Mr Benn made an effective speech of self-justification, but his arguments did not dispose of the primary point made against him. On June 26, 1974, the Government was not in a position to give an unqualified assurance about the holiday bookings. Nor did the need to bolster confidence in a concern which it was their intention to rescue justify the public expression of exaggerated confidence. Great weight is attached to the deliberate words of Ministers in these matters. They must be trustworthy, and they will not be trustworthy if they go further than their knowledge

warrants, however good their intentions. Ministers are not as good at taking their medicine from the Ombudsman as are civil servants (who are granted anonymity and have little option but to swallow the dose). Lord George-Brown, when he was Foreign Secretary, was noisily over the Ombudsman's criticisms of his, and his department's refusal to pay compensation to some of the victims of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp, though he did consent to have compensation paid. It would have become Mr Benn much better to have accepted with a good grace that in this narrow but important matter of judgment he erred as the two separate reports found him to have erred. It would still have been open to him, by way of revenge, to refer to the Commons select committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner the question whether in this case the commissioner had not exceeded his powers. He is charged to investigate allegations of maladministration and to make findings on that alone. He is expressly debarred from questioning the merits of a decision taken without maladministration. On the merits of Mr Benn's decision not to qualify his public assurances about Court Line the Parliamentary Commissioner is surely right. But where was the element of maladministration?

Smith & Hogan, in the 1969 edition of their widely-respected textbook on Criminal Law, stated that it was not, and in *Kennedy* itself the point of law certified by the Court of Appeal for decision by the House of Lords was precisely this question, namely "whether an agreement to commit a trespass can be an indictable conspiracy and, if so, in what circumstances". Their Lordships held that an agreement to trespass is criminal where it involves either invasion of the public domain, or the infliction of more than nominal damage. Whether this leaves the law of conspiracy to trespass in any more satisfactory state than the remainder of the law of conspiracy, as Sir Eric Sachs suggests, is also open to question. The Law Commission (among many others) has been forthright in its criticisms of the uncertainty of this new offence, and it has recommended that conspiracy to trespass should be abolished along with all the other heads of conspiracy to commit acts which are not in themselves criminal. This proposal would not leave householders defenceless against squatters. The criminal law has other sanctions available to deal with offences of forcible entry and forcible detainer, which have already been used in prosecutions of squatters, some of whom have been sent to prison (see *Mountford* 1971 2 All ER 1306 and *Robinson* 1970 3 WLR 1039).

No one would deny, however, that these offences require modernization (the Statutes against forcible entry date from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries), and the Law Commission is grappling with this task. Inevitably the alternative offences it has proposed are themselves somewhat uncertain. In due course the whole matter must be considered by Parliament. In the meantime the courts should not seek to provide a remedy by further extensions of the already over-extended and much-abused law of conspiracy.

For these and other reasons I have, over the years, come increasingly to believe that the American system of the "transcript", which records on one sheet the quality of a candidate's work during his years as an undergraduate, offers a more just and humane evaluation of his ability and performance. There is so much mystique as well as mystery attached to degree examinations that it is right that parents, members of the public and appointing bodies should be aware that the class entered on a candidate's degree certificate is not the only, or the most important, thing that he has to say about the quality of his work.

## ED COTTAGES IN KNOTS

Government's consultative mission on the abolition of tied houses in agriculture should be clear proof of the difficulty of the task. The aim is enshrined in the Labour Party manifesto as a desirable objective. The very notion of a dwelling conflicts with temporary thinking on city of tenure, a powerful campaign against the evils of a system in agriculture has maintained over a period of years, and in a few cases there has been humiliation and ship. But these are not the factors that need to be considered. The arrangement has been set up and continued for so long that it is an obvious element of that accumulation of vested interests for many agricultural workers close to the farm on which they are employed. Farm workers are not the only who need a home on the land. They account in no more than one tenth of the tenants, but the arrangement is wisely not extending their reform and the agricultural tied house. The justification for using miners' cottages red yesterday by Mr Ernest Strong, Parliamentary Under

Secretary for Environment—"the letting of National Coal Board properties is arranged by committees which include representatives of the employees' unions"—must have a place on any short list for the non-squatter of the year. But there are more valid arguments for caution. Circumstances vary so much that it would be very hard to devise a general measure with any chance of giving satisfaction, and it is only in rural areas where there is a marked shortage of accommodation in general that the system has given rise to much protest.

With the more widespread ownership of private cars the number of farm workers who need to live as close as all that are fewer these days. The document points out that only one in two full-time agricultural workers now lives in a tied cottage; but these are mostly in the more flourishing part of the industry and it would simply not be realistic just to give every occupant of an agricultural tied cottage full security of tenure even though that would be the most obvious means of sweeping away the system. What is suggested is to bring this form of occupation within the scope of the Rent Acts,

which is not necessarily the same thing. The Acts apply only to those paying rent above a certain level, a provision which the document suggests would have to be amended. Another provision enables the landlord to obtain possession of his property to house a new employee. So something would have to be done about this provision too if the application of the Rent Acts were to provide the answer. The document is somewhat imprecise on this point—not necessarily a fault in a consultative paper—but the authors seem to envisage not granting absolute security of tenure but placing an obligation on the local authority to rehouse those removed under this provision. That may be a good compromise, as can be found, provided that the obligation can in practice be limited to those who are genuinely long-term farm workers. But it is undeniable that this would be an extension of bureaucracy which would miss the real point, that it is only where there is a shortage of accommodation that there is much of a problem. Any reform that does not lead to more accommodation will be unsuccessful, and once there is more accommodation the reform of tenure becomes less urgent.

obtained first class degrees at British universities will, no doubt, give pleasure to the successful candidate, their friends and relatives. But when the glow of satisfaction has faded there remain fundamental questions about examination which have not yet been fully resolved. It is still assumed by some who should know better that the award of a "first" establishes or confirms certain basic qualities of mind quite different from the *hoi polloi* who get "seconds" and "thirds". For their sake, and to set the record straight, it should be said that, where degrees are examined along traditional lines, the "first" represents performance during a given week or two in the summer and may produce in some candidates quite unrepresentative results. Although an increasing number of universities are including work done in the course of the year or years in their assessment process, remains true that in a vast number of cases the examination—the three-hour paper—dominates the results. At the time of the examination a candidate may be suffering from

the seasonal hay fever or physical or nervous strain (plus, for women candidates, the rarely mentioned stress that if an examination lasts a week or more in a somewhat unfavourable conditions, but none of this can be taken into account in examinations. For these and other reasons I have, over the years, come increasingly to believe that the American system of the "transcript", which records on one sheet the quality of a candidate's work during his years as an undergraduate, offers a more just and humane evaluation of his ability and performance. There is so much mystique as well as mystery attached to degree examinations that it is right that parents, members of the public and appointing bodies should be aware that the class entered on a candidate's degree certificate is not the only, or the most important, thing that he has to say about the quality of his work.

## nies and the GLC

How ironic that George Hutchinson, whose contacts with the higher echelons of the Conservative Party are numerous and well known, should be able to tell us (July 14) that a Tory pledge to dismantle the GLC would probably be "hundreds of thousands of votes" to the party. It is, after all, only years since the Conservatives led the GLC precisely for that reason, and so and so "Labour" on London (under the old name) or so they hoped—of course, 12 years is a long time in politics.

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## n class degrees

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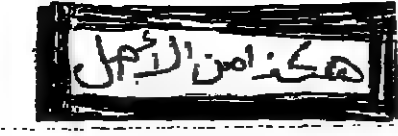
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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Appointments to benefices

From Prebendary Henry Cooper  
Sir, May I answer the letter of Mr John Cordle, MP, and others of August 4? Appointments to benefices have been under debate for many years with one side wishing the total abolition of patronage and the other wishing, with modification, its preservation. Neither side has yet commanded a sufficient majority in the General Synod to meet that situation my working party proposed a mixed system with patronage continuing in some parishes where it works well, and in others, where it does not, a new system in which the parish or patron should be consulted.

## Workers in the boardroom

From Mr E. J. Clyne  
Sir, To those of us engaged in industry who are anxious to extend industrial democracy by means of worker participation, there seems to be an inherent contradiction in the Government Committee of Inquiry's terms of reference, as reported by you today.

## Fruits of Helsinki Conference

From Sir Anthony Royle, Conservative MP for Richmond-upon-Thames  
Sir, As Deputy to the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, I attended the first stage of the Helsinki Conference in July, 1973. The ground work at that meeting resulted in the heads of Government gathering in Helsinki last week.

From Mr Robert Huxell  
Sir, One hesitates to disagree with a judge from the Court of Appeal, but Sir Eric Sachs' remarks about the law of conspiracy to trespass (August 1) cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. In proposing conspiracy to trespass as a suitable weapon to be used against squatters Sir Eric asserted that this part of the law had been elementary and clear for the past 50 years or more; but it was not in fact until the case of *Wong* in 1962 that it was decided that conspiracy to trespass was an offence at all.

From Mr Brian Vine  
Sir, I am sorry that Mrs Rex Harrison wrote to you as she did (August 6). The two reporters—actually it was a reporter and a photographer—who were admitted to her home have a decidedly different recollection of last Friday when they talked with her and she posed for a photograph.

From Sir John Chalmers  
Sir, With reference to the headline to your lead story today. There are already workers in the boardroom of this company. There always have been. They are the directors. Could we now abandon this national terminology?

## Squatters and the law

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## Liverpool Street Station

From Dr Patrick Nutgens and others  
Sir, On August 5 British Rail submitted for formal planning approval an exhibition of the redevelopment of Liverpool Street and Broad Street Stations and the Great Eastern Hotel—parts of which by a chance of irony were listed by the Secretary of State for the Environment on the same day.

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## Dogs by Motorail

From Mr Max Lightwood  
Sir, I am writing to you (July 24) about my wife and two dogs who are travelling by train from Scotland to the continent. The dogs are on one side of the compartment with blankets and pillow, and puts his wife to sleep on the floor—as plainly British Rail intends and right thinking people would consider reasonable and proper—then he is not sure with some satisfaction that to take his wife costs him 5p less than the dogs?

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# Sir Monty unveils plans for BSC 'profit centres' on regional lines

By David Young

Sir Monty Finniston, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, yesterday unveiled its plans for a major reorganization which creates five new sectors within the corporation and returns much of the responsibility for running the industry back to the regions.

The reorganization, which has received Department of Industry and Trade approval, will be completed by March next year. Sir Monty said yesterday it is not a return to the conditions which existed prior to the last reorganization in 1970 but a move towards turning suitable sectors of the corporation into separate successful businesses, described by British Steel as "profit centres".

These profit centres will be

BSC (International), the subsidiary holding company for overseas activities; BSC (UK) the subsidiary holding company for British interests; Redpath Dorman Long, the construction engineering subsidiary; BSC (Chemicals) and the smaller specialist product divisions.

The most significant change, however, is in the reorganization of the iron and steel making activities, which since 1970 have been run on product division lines. The product divisions will be replaced by five new manufacturing divisions based on the main steel-making centres.

These manufacturing divisions will be Scotland, Teesside, Scunthorpe, Sheffield and Wales, which seems to be a return to the pre-1970 situation. However, the significance of

this move is that each division will be totally responsible for handling one particular product.

Scotland, with divisional headquarters in Glasgow, will be responsible for plates, Teesside for heavy and medium sections, Sheffield and Scunthorpe for billets and billets derived products and Wales, headquartered in Cardiff, responsible for strip mill products.

Each product division will control handling and allocating orders to manufacturers in accordance with overall production and commercial plans for its particular product.

The report containing the organizational review also outlines steps to extend the present employee director scheme, which was introduced in 1969.

## Britain lands less than half offshore plant deals placed

British industry last year picked up less than half the business placed for equipment and services to support the development of the country's offshore oil and gas resources.

Total orders placed by companies operating in the North Sea amounted to £1,300m compared with £650m the previous year. But of last year's orders, British companies obtained only £520m worth of business, equivalent to 40 per cent.

But the Offshore Supplies Office, which published the figures yesterday in a report, noted that British companies' share of orders accounted for 47 per cent of capital goods orders and 29 per cent of contracts for services.

However, in an attempt to

make the performance more attractive, the OSO explained that if the areas where the United Kingdom had little or no capability were excluded—including drilling rig hire and subsea pipe supply—the overall British share was equivalent to 55 per cent.

But the report\* noted that even where there was a capability, in certain areas there was a lack of capacity to meet the oil companies' full requirements.

"Since development of the northern sector of the North Sea began, United Kingdom firms have won 13 of the 19 orders placed for oil production platforms", the report noted.

\*Offshore Oil and Gas: A Summary of Orders (RMSO 30p).

## ICI investing £8m on nitric fertilizer plant

Investment of £8m on a new nitric acid plant at Billingham, co Durham, for its agricultural division was announced yesterday by Imperial Chemical Industries.

Construction is scheduled to start next year and the 175,000 tons-a-year capacity plant is expected to be operational in the spring of 1977.

The plant will complement existing nitric acid plants on Teesside and Severnside and at Heysham, Lancashire, and will assist in realizing more fully the potential of ICI's ammonium nitrate plant at Billingham. That plant and another on Severnside already supply nearly 60 per cent of Britain's straight nitrogen fertilizers.

## CBT's 57th industrial trends survey, July 1975

Total trade			
	Value	Index	Rate
1. All goods exports, as a percentage of total exports, for the period from the general average to the end of the year	7	80	42
2. Do you expect the balance of trade for the current year to be a surplus or a deficit? If a surplus, how much? If a deficit, how much?	12	25	81
3. Do you expect the balance of trade for the current year to be a surplus or a deficit? If a surplus, how much? If a deficit, how much?	23	29	47
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# Stock Exchange prices Equities weaker



ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began July 28. Dealings End Today. 5 Contango Day, Aug 11. Settlement Day, Aug 19.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1974-75			1974-75			1974-75			1974-75			1974-75			1974-75			1974-75		
High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>																				
200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100
<b>COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL</b>																				
200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITIES</b>																				
200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100
<b>FOREIGN STOCKS</b>																				
200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100
<b>DOLLAR STOCKS</b>																				
200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100
<b>BANKS AND DISCOUNTS</b>																				
200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100
<b>BREWERS AND DISTILLERIES</b>																				
200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100
<b>INSURANCE</b>																				
200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100
<b>INVESTMENT TRUSTS</b>																				
200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100
<b>PROPERTY</b>																				
200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100
<b>RUBBER</b>																				
200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>																				
200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100
<b>SHIPPING</b>																				
200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100
<b>MINES</b>																				
200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100
<b>FINANCIAL TRUSTS</b>																				
200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100

BEIL'S SCOTCH WHISKY







